Dec. 29, 1942. H. P. CLAUSEN 2,306,614

CORRECTION, COMMENT AND FINISH MARKING SYSTEM FOR DICTATION MACHINES

Filed Oct. 1, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

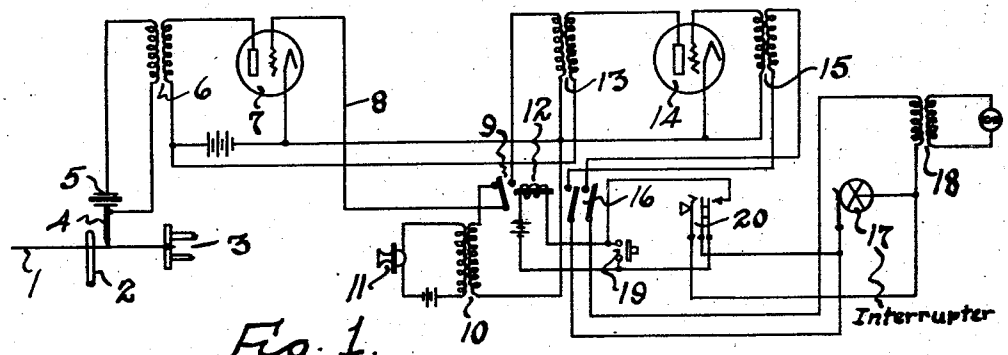


Fig. 1.

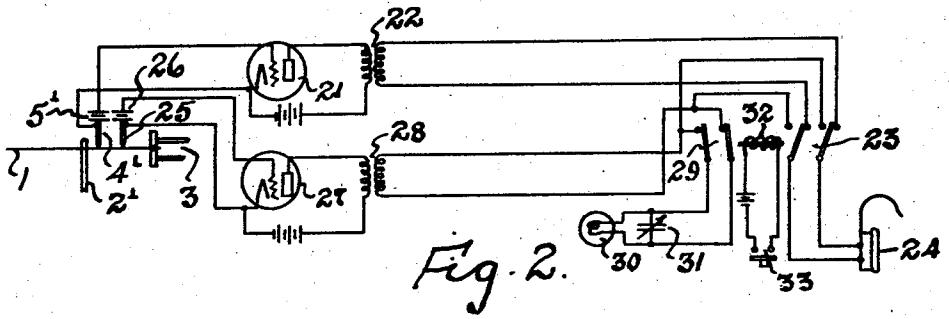


Fig. 2.

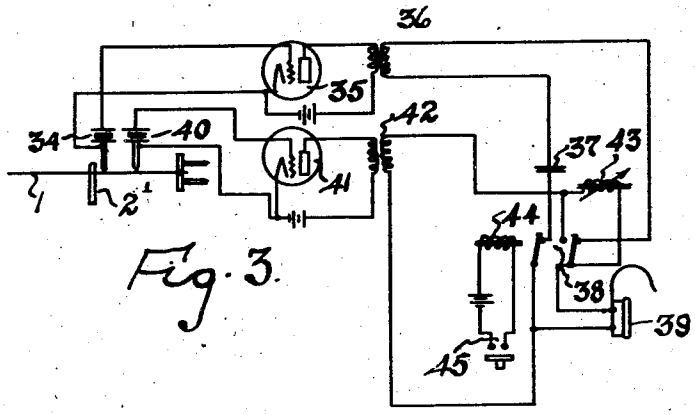


Fig. 3.

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CORRECTION, COMMENT AND FINISH MARKING SYSTEM FOR DICTATION MACHINES

Filed Oct. 1, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

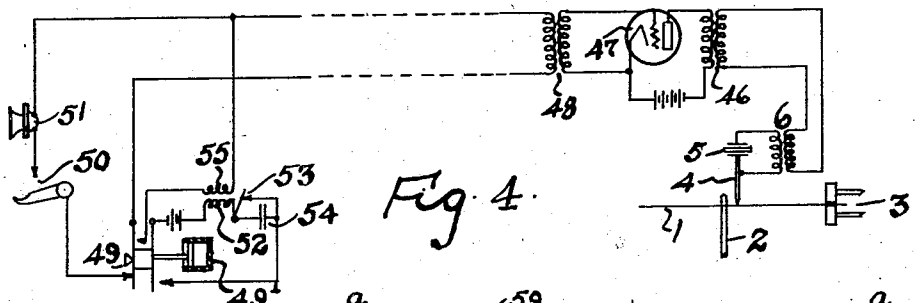


Fig. 4.

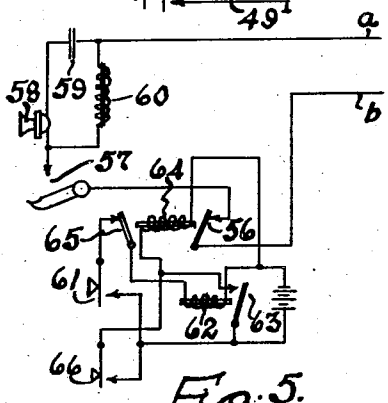


Fig. 5.

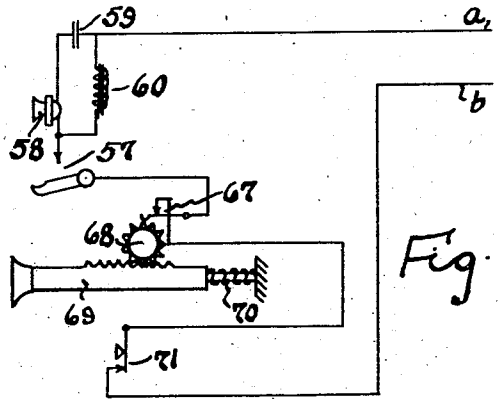


Fig. 6.

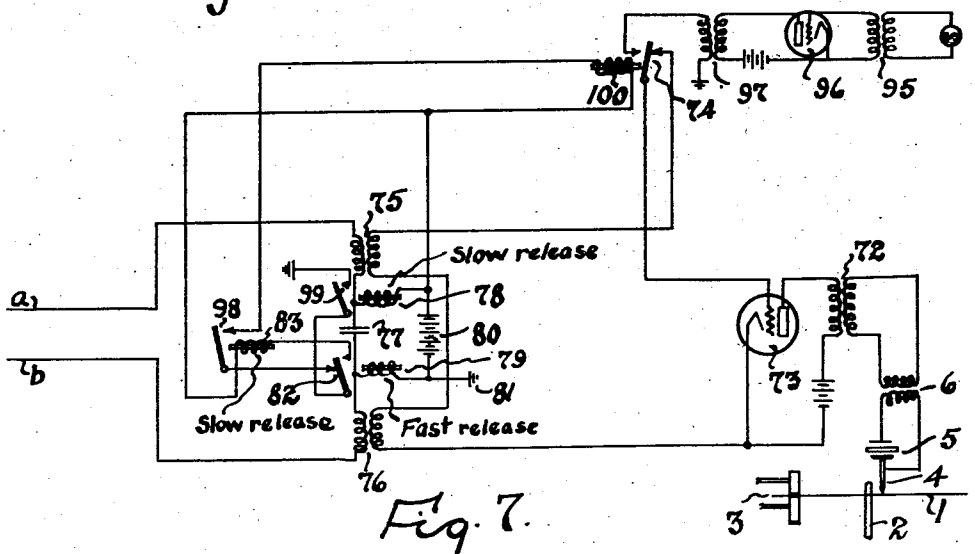


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,306,614

CORRECTION, COMMENT, AND FINISH MARKING SYSTEM FOR DICTATION MACHINES

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Application October 1, 1940, Serial No. 359,185

10 Claims. (Cl. 179—100.4)

This invention is concerned with apparatus for marking phonograph records and particularly dictation machine records in a manner so that the transcribing operator will be informed of the approach of a correction to be made in the dictation and to indicate the finish of a particular subject or letter.

The invention is disclosed herein in several forms as comprising a system for use both with the recording dictation machine and the reproducing or transcribing machine by means of which the dictator may indicate on the record, whether it be of the cylindrical or disc type, the fact that a change or correction has been made in the dictation and of the approach of the end of a particular piece of dictation.

This invention resides substantially in the combination, construction, arrangement and relative location of parts as will be described in detail below.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of one assembly of apparatus in accordance with this invention by means of which correction and finishing indications may be applied to the record during dictation;

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic view of a system in accordance with this invention by means of which the correction and finishing record indications as produced by the system of Figure 1 are utilized in transcription;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of another system for utilizing the record produced by the system of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a modified system for the production of a record in accordance with this invention in systems where the dictation machine is remote from the dictating point;

Figure 7 when taken with either Figures 5 and 6 represent two additional systems for marking a record in accordance with this invention where the recording machine is remote from the dictation point.

Systems have been proposed for marking sound records of either the cylindrical or disc type as employed in dictation machines for indicating corrections and the finish of a particular piece of dictation by applying markings to the record at the proper points by means of crayons selected as to color to serve as visual indicators to the transcriber of the location of correction marks and finish marks.

In other systems of this type the dictation machine is provided with means through which correction and finish marks are placed upon a strip of paper associated with the machine in such a manner that whenever an indicator attached to the traveling sound box reaches a point where a correction mark must be made the paper strip will be marked by some sort of marking device attached to the machine. This arrangement requires the association of the marked paper strip with the record cylinder and the like so that when the transcribing operator receives it and places it upon the transcribing machine the paper strip is placed in the machine in association with a pointer which also travels with the sound box. In the operation of the machine during transcription when the pointer reaches the marked section of the paper strip the transcribing operator will understand that before continuing the typing of the record it is necessary to learn the nature of the correction indicated. This type of correction and finish indication is particularly applicable to the commonly known cylindrical type of records, but it is not suitable for use with records of the disc type, for which prior to this invention no known satisfactory method has been found for applying such marks or indications.

Speaking generally, the inventions herein disclosed are concerned with a simply operated apparatus by means of which a dictator may record on the disc a signal which will indicate that a correction follows or that the piece of dictation is about to finish, and other simply operated apparatus by means of which a transcriber may efficiently utilize these record indications during transcription.

The exact nature of the invention will best be appreciated by those skilled in the art by a detailed description of the invention in connection with the drawings attached hereto. Referring first to the system of Figure 1, there is shown an apparatus by means of which correction and finish indications are applied to the disc record by the dictator. At this point it is stated, as will appear as the reader becomes familiar with the system, that it is equally applicable to either forms of sound records such as for example the cylindrical type.

There is diagrammatically shown at 1 the record disc which is made of any suitable material and in which the speech or other sounds are recorded in any one of a number of well known methods as by cutting, engraving, embossing, indicating and the like. The invention is shown in connection with a type of machine in which the disc record 1 is attached to a vertical spindle

2 which revolves on its vertical axis, then moves transversely, as for example to the left, as it revolves. The system is caused to revolve by the engagement therewith of a pair of wheels 3 either one or both of which are power driven. As these wheels revolve the disc is caused to revolve and it will be noted that in the position shown in Figure 1 the recording is ready to start. In other words, the record is started near the center of the disc, at which time the spindle 2 is over to the right and gradually translates to the left. Of course, the reverse movement of the apparatus may be utilized. In the actual apparatus the record stylus 4 is positioned close to the wheels 3, but in the diagrammatic showing of the various figures it is spaced therefrom for clearness in the drawings. Machines of this type are known, one of which is disclosed for example in pending application Serial No. 281,811, filed June 29, 1939.

The record making instrument or recorder is illustrated as comprising a stylus 4 of suitable and well known construction depending upon the nature of the record to be made, and a crystal operator or motor 5, of a type known for this purpose. When varying currents representative of sounds are applied across the crystal it causes movement of the stylus 4 to make a suitable record on the disc. The terminals of the crystal generator are shown connected to the primary of a coupling transformer 6, the secondary of which is connected to the output circuit of a triode vacuum tube amplifier 7. The input grid of the triode is connected by the wire 8 to the movable contact of a single pole double throw switch operated by the relay 12. The contact of the switch 9 which is closed when the relay is de-energized, is connected to the secondary of a transformer 10 by means of which a microphone 11 is coupled to the input circuit of the triode 7. The open contact of switch 9 is connected to the secondary of a coupling transformer 13, the primary of which is connected in the plate circuit of the triode vacuum tube 14. The input circuit of this triode is coupled by a transformer 15 to a signal source through its primary and the normally open double pole switch 16 likewise operated by the relay 12. The switch 16 is shown in the position when the relay is de-energized. A source of alternating current signal energy of constant amplitude and of suitable frequency is coupled by a transformer 18 to the movable contacts of the switch 16. A push button switch 19 is provided to complete the circuit to the relay 12 when desired. This switch is connected in parallel with a switch 20 which includes a pair of contacts for connecting an interrupter 17 in series with the secondary of the transformer 18 and the switch 16 when closed. The interrupter 17 may be any one of a number of suitable known devices for interrupting the alternating current at uniform intervals. It may be for example a simple motor driven commutator.

The operation of this system, assuming the record 1 is properly positioned, is as follows: The record 1 is revolving and slowly translating longitudinally. Relay 12 is de-energized and switches 9, 16, 19 and 20 are in the position shown. The alternating current signal source is in operation, as is the interrupter. The dictator speaks into the microphone 11, with the result that speech currents are impressed through the transformer 10 upon the input circuit of the triode 7. They are amplified and repeated by the triode and impressed upon the coupling transformer 6, and by it upon the crystal recorder 4—5. Thus the speech is recorded. Should the dictator make a mistake, or wish to insert a notation, he first closes switch 9, causing the energization of relay 12. Switch 9 then closes in the right hand contact and switches 16 close on their contacts. The speech input circuit to the triode is broken at switch 9 and the primary of transformer 15 is directly connected to the secondary of transformer 18 through the interrupter 17. The result is that the alternating current supplied through the transformer 18 is impressed upon the transformer 15 and by it to the input circuit of triode 14. This triode amplifies and repeats the signal which is impressed through the transformer 13 upon the input circuit of triode 7. This triode amplifies and repeats the signal which is then applied to the recording crystal through the transformer 6. The result is that the interrupted tone or signal current causes the recording of a characteristic record on the disc 1. The recording of this record is continued as long as switch 19 is closed. As a matter of convenience the switch 19 may be supplied with any known form of delayed release device such as the dash pot shown in Figure 4, which will be described later so that the switch 19 need only be momentarily held closed and will not thereafter open until a predetermined time. As a practical matter this switch may remain closed long enough so that the interrupted alternating current will cause a recording for three or four revolutions of the disc. As soon as switch 19 opens, switch 9 returns to the position shown and switches 16 open. The dictator may then proceed by talking into the microphone until it is necessary to make the next correction or comment, or until the particular piece of dictation being recorded is finished. As it is finished the dictator operates switch 20 which by-passes switch 19 so as to again energize the relay 12, causing the operation of switches 9 and 16 as before. Switch 20 also short circuits the interrupter 19 so that the transformer 18 directly couples the signal source through the closed switches 16 to the primary of transformer 15. Thus the crystal recorder now records the tone signal continuously, that is without interruption in view of the fact that the interrupter 17 is out of circuit. Thus a different kind of signal is recorded on the record to indicate the finish of a piece of dictation as distinguished from a comment or correction in the body thereof.

There is illustrated in Figure 2 one form of system in accordance with this invention by means of which the record of Figure 1 is utilized in transcription. This record 1 is placed upon the spindle 2' of the transcribing or reproducing machine which operates in the same manner as does the recording machine. In the reproducing machine there are however two crystal operated reproducers 5' and 26 provided with the record engaging styli 4' and 25. The crystal reproducer 5' is connected in the input circuit of the triode vacuum tube 25. The output circuit thereof is coupled by transformer 22 to a reproducing device such as a head phone 24 through a switch 23 which is normally closed as shown in Figure 2 when the relay 32 is de-energized. The crystal reproducer 26 is coupled to the input of a triode vacuum tube 27. The output of this triode is applied through the coupling transformer 28 to a signal light 30 through the switch 29 which is normally closed when the relay 32 is deenergized.

The lamp 30 is bridged by a variable condenser 31 for the purpose to be described. The relay 32 may be energized by means of a switch 33. It will be noted that the styli of the crystal reproducers are spaced apart a short distance so that the stylus 25 is four or five turns, revolutions or record grooves in advance of the stylus 4'. In transcription the transcriber wears headphone 24, switch 33 is open and with the reproducing machine running the transcriber hears the record to be typed or transcribed in the headphone 24. The crystal reproducer 26 is likewise reproducing the record on the disc a few turns in advance with the record being supplied to the transcriber through the headphone 24. The electrical energy generated by the crystal reproducer 26 is amplified and repeated through the triode 27 and the coupling transformer 28 so as to be supplied to the lamp 30. The lamp circuit is tuned however by means of the condenser 31 so that there is not sufficient energy supplied to the light 30 to cause it to glow until the stylus 25 reaches a correction or finish record as produced by the apparatus of Figure 1. The frequency of the current generated by this record whether it be continuous or interrupted is such that when applied to the tuned lamp circuit will cause it to glow. This apprises the transcriber of the approach of a correction or other comment if the lamp glows interruptedly and of the approach of the finish of the dictation if it glows continuously. The transcriber then closes switch 33 so that the relay opens the switch 29 and shifts the movable members of switch 23 to the contacts connected to the secondary of transformer 28. The effect of this is to connect the headphone 24 to the amplifier 27 so that the transcriber may hear the part of the record being reproduced by the reproducer 26. The correction instructions or other comments are thus heard and mentally noted by the transcriber. The machine is then reset so that the stylus 4' is put back at the point where the transcriber was interrupted by the energization of the light 30. It may be noted here that in a transcribing apparatus the two reproducers may be incorporated into a single carrier so that they can be moved together and will remain spaced apart the proper amount. Switch 33 has of course been opened at the end of the correction or comment, so that the machine is now ready to continue operation for transcription purposes. When the light 30 again glows the transcriber is warned of the approach of the time when the information previously noted is to be employed or incorporated in the matter being transcribed.

It is not a part of this invention, but it may be noted that some suitable form of device may be employed for facilitating the repositioning of the reproducers at the end of a correction or comment, so as to take up the dictation where it was left off at the time of the interruption. Thus with this apparatus not only is the transcriber apprised of a correction before it is to be made, but is also prevented from forgetting the correction by reason of the indication given when the lamp 30 is again energized.

The system of Figure 3 is another arrangement for utilizing the record produced by the system of Figure 1. In this system two crystal reproducers are used as before. The reproducer 34 is connected to the input circuit of a vacuum tube triode 35. The output thereof is coupled through a condenser 37 and the switch 38 which is closed when the relay 44 is de-energized to the head set 39. The reproducer 40 which is positioned in advance of the reproducer 34 as before, is coupled to the input triode of the transformer amplifier 41, the output is coupled to a transformer 42 to the head set 39 through an adjustable impedance 43. The switch 46 controls the relay 44. In the operation of this system the transcriber proceeds as with the arrangement of Figure 1. The transcriber will hear the record to be transcribed as picked up by the reproducer 34 through the amplifier 35, transformer 36 and switch 38. The reproducer 40 will also be picking up the record a few revolutions in advance of the reproducer 34 but the output of the reproducer 40 is impressed by the amplifier 41 and transformer 42 upon the impedance 43 which is adjusted so as to choke back the voice frequencies to the extent where they will not be heard or be of a disturbing loudness in the head set 39.

At this point it may be noted that other well known tuned circuits may be employed in place of the variable impedance 43 for this purpose. However, when the stylus of reproducer 40 reaches the correction or finish signal in the record disc 1 the frequency of the current generated by the reproducer 40 and transmitted through the amplifier 41 and transformer 42 will reach the head set 34 because the impedance 43 will be tuned so as to readily pass a current of that frequency. The transcriber is then apprised of the approach of a correction or the finish of the dictation and therefore closes switch 45, energizing relay 44, opening switch 38 at the contacts then engaged and closing the right hand blade of the switch on a by-pass circuit around the variable impedance 43. Thus the transcriber's headphone 39 will be disconnected from the secondary of transformer 36 and directly connected to the secondary of transformer 42 so that the correction or comment may be heard in the headphone 39 without superposition thereon of any signal from the reproducer 34. When the correction has been mentally noted the operator replaces the reproducers at the proper point on the record disc 1, having released switch 46 so that the dictation may proceed as before.

In Figures 4 to 7 inclusive are shown systems suitable for use with dictation systems where the actual recording portion of the machine is remote from the point of dictation. In large offices systems may be used where each dictator is provided with a microphone and suitable control apparatus while the recording machines are at a remote point under the supervision of a central operator. The inventions herein disclosed may be applied to such systems.

The manner of applying the invention to the recording apparatus is shown in Figure 4. The record disc 1 is on the recording machine at the remote point and the recording stylus and crystal generator 4—5 is coupled by the transformers 6 and 46 to the output circuit of the triode vacuum tube amplifier 47. The input transformer 48 is connected by a transmission line or cable as indicated by the dash lines in Figure 4 to the dictation station which is provided with the microphone 51. This microphone is connected in series with a switch 50 which is open when the microphone is not in use which would then be hung on the arm of the switch which is in the form of a hook, as in the older types of telephones. When the microphone is removed for

use switch 50 closes. Switch 50 is in series with a switch 49 which completes the circuit back to the input transformer 48. Switch 49 includes a contact in series with a buzzer 52 and a battery, the buzzer being in series with the vibrating arm 53 controlled by the winding of buzzer 52. The vibrating switch 53 is bridged by a condenser 54 to prevent sparking in accordance with well known practice. Independently coupled with the winding of the buzzer 52 is a winding 55 which can be shunted across the transmission line by the operation of switch 49 which is provided as another contact for this purpose as shown. In the use of this apparatus the dictator removes the microphone 51 from the hook so that switch 50 closes. He signals the central station by well known apparatus, not shown, that he desires to use the machine, with the result that it is set in operation so that disc 1 is revolving and translating as previously explained. He then speaks into the microphone to record whatever he has in mind, and if he desires to make a correction or to indicate the finish of his dictation he operates switch 49 which disconnects his microphone from the circuit, completes the buzzer circuit and connects the winding 55 across the transmission line. Thus a continuous note is recorded on the record if he holds the switch operated or an interrupted note of constant frequency is impressed on the record if he alternately opens and closes the switch 49. Where a continuous note is to be recorded switch 49 need only be momentarily operated in view of the provision of a dash pot mechanism 49' connected thereto which functions to hold the switch operated for a predetermined period of time. This dash pot arrangement may be used as previously mentioned in the system of Figure 1.

The apparatus of Figure 7 used in conjunction with the apparatus of Figures 5 or 6 represent two modified systems for automatically applying an interrupted signal to indicate correction as well as a continuous signal to indicate the finish. The system of Figure 4 is not particularly adapted for manually producing an interrupted signal when the dashpot arrangement 49' is employed because of the resistance to rapid operation of switch 49 which it would afford. Therefore the systems of Figures 5 and 7 and Figures 6 and 7 are more suitable where two types of signals are desired.

The system resulting from the combination of the apparatus of Figures 5 and 7 will first be described. It is assmed that the wires *a* and *b* are connected by a transmission line or cable, the apparatus of Figure 5 being at the dictation point and the apparatus of Figure 7 being at the central recording point. The microphone 58 is connected to the line through the condenser 59, hook switch 57 and switch 56. It is shunted by the impedance 60. A relay 64 controls the switch 56, as well as the switch 65, both of which are normally closed, but which will open when the relay is energized. The circuit through switch 65 continues through a push button switch 61 to a suitable current source to complete a circuit for relay 62. Switch 66 controls relay 62 also energized from that source. Relay 62 controls a switch 63 which provides another circuit for the relay 64. At the central recording station the transmission line *a*—*b* is coupled to the input circuit of a triode vacuum tube 73 by means of a pair of transformers 76 in series. In the input circuit is a normally closed switch 74 controlled by a relay 100. The primaries of the transformers 75 and 76 are connected in series through a condenser 77. A slow release relay 78 is connected to the primary of transformer 75 as shown and to a current source 80 which is grounded at 81. A fast release relay 79 is connected to the primary of transformer 76 as shown and to the current source 80. Relay 78 closes a normally open switch 99, the fixed contact of which is grounded and the movable contact of which is connected through a normally closed switch 82 to the movable contact of a switch 98. Switch 82 is normally in the position shown when relay 79 is de-energized. Switch 98 is in the circuit of relay 100 controlling switch 74. A slow release relay 83 controls the switch 98 and is connected to the front contact of switch 82 and to the current source. The output of the vacuum tube 73 is coupled by the transformers 72 and 76 to the crystal recorder 5. The front contact of switch 74 is connected to the primary of a transformer 97, the secondary of which is in the output circuit of the vacuum tube triode 96. The input circuit of this triode is coupled by transformer 95 to a suitable tone signal source comprising an alternating current generator of the desired frequency. In the operation of this system, it being assumed that the operator at the central point has set the disc 1 in operation upon a signal, is as follows:

The dictator removes the microphone from the hook switch 57 so that it closes thereby completing the transmission line circuit to the input of the amplifier triode 73. As he speaks into the microphone the voice currents travel over the transmission line to the amplifier and recorder. As switch 57 closes a circuit from the current source 80 is completed through the slow release relay 78 over the line *a* through the impedance or voice choke coil 60, through switch 57, through switch 56 and back over the line *b* to the fast release relay 79 and thence back to the current source 80. The energization of the slow release relay 78 causes switch 99 to close and switch 82 to disengage its back contact and engage its front contact. This completes a circuit for relay 83 from the grounded terminal to the current source 80 through switch 99 through the front contact of switch 82, relay 83 and back to the ungrounded side of the current source. Thus slow release relay 83 is operated to close switch 98. The apparatus remains in this condition until the dictator desires to make either a correction record or a finish record on the disc 1. During this time the circuit for relay 100 through the switch 98 is open at the back contact of switch 82 so that the transmission line remains coupled to the input of the triode 73 through the switch 74. When the dictator desires to make say a correction or comment indication on the disc 1, he closes the correction switch 61 at his station, completing the circuit to relay 62, which operates to close switch 63 and complete the circuit for relay 64. The energization of relay 64 opens switches 65 and 56. The opening of switch 56 breaks the circuit to the fast and slow relays 78 and 79. Thus switch 82 closes on its back contact while switch 99 remains closed. Thus the circuit to relay 100 is completed and switch 74 operates to close the front contact and connect the tone signal source to the input of the triode 73 in an obvious manner. During operation of the machine the tone signal source is of course continuously in operation. Thus the tone signal is recorded. At the same time switch 65 being opened the circuit to relay 62 is broken so that

switch 63 now opens, opening the circuit to relay 64, so that switches 56 and 65 close. The closing of switch 56 causes fast relay 79 to again operate to close switch 82 on its back contact. Relay 78 of course remains energized to insure that switch 99 remains closed. This operation of switch 82 breaks the circuit to relay 100 so that switch 74 again closes on its front contact breaking the circuit to the tone signal source. The closing of switch 65 completes the circuit to the relay 62, switch 61 being still closed, so that the sequence of operations is repeated. Thus the apparatus operates to interrupt the recording of the tone signal so long as switch 61 remains closed. It can be provided, as in the case of Figure 4, with a dashpot so that it need only be momentarily operated to insure it remaining closed a predetermined period of time. Thus by this system of alternately operating relays an interrupted tone signal is recorded throughout the period that switch 61 is closed to indicate on the record the approach of a correction or comment.

When the dictator reaches the end of his dictation he closes switch 66, completing the circuit to relay 64. The result is that switch 56 opens as does switch 65. The opening of switch 65 has no operational result at this time but the opening of switch 56 causes the fast release relay 79, the switch 82 of which is closed on its front contact, to now close on its back contact. Switches 99 and 98 are closed so that the circuit to relay 100 is completed operating switch 74 to its front contact so as to connect the tone signal source to the input of the triode 73. This condition continues as long as switch 66 is closed, so that a continuous tone signal is recorded on the disc 1. Switch 66 may also be closed manually or by means of a dashpot arrangement for the desired length of time. When it opens relay 79 is again put back in circuit because switch 56 closes unless in the meantime the dictator has hung his microphone on the hook-opening switch 57, which he will do if his entire dictation is completed. Slow release relays 78 and 83 are then de-energized and the system is ready for re-use at some future time. If he wishes to start a new set of dictation the closing of switch 56 as well as switch 65 will put the apparatus in condition for dictation with relays 62, 64 and 100 de-energized and relays 77, 79, and 83 energized. Thus this system provides a method of making either type of record marking from a remote control point.

When the system of Figures 6 and 7 is used together the lines *a* and *b* are as before connected together by a transmission line or cable. It is not necessary to repeat the description of the mechanism of Figure 7. The mechanism of Figure 6 consists of the microphone 58, condenser 59, impedance shunt 60 and hook switch 57 as before. In this case, however, the movable contact of switch 57 is connected through a switch 67 and a switch 71 to the line, both of which are closed. As before, when the dictator wishes to make a recording he signals the central station which sets the machine in operation, as well as the tone signal used and the dictator removes the microphone from the hook switch 57 so that it closes. He then speaks over the line as before to cause a recording. The closing of switch 57 as before causes the energization of relays 78, 79 and 83, relay 100, of course, being de-energized because its circuit through to the back contact of switch 82 is open. If the dictator wishes to make a correction mark on the record he pushes the button on the end of the gear rack 69 compressing spring 70 as the rack moves to the right and causing the gear 68 to rotate. The rotation of gear 68 causes switch 67 to alternately open and close with the result that fast relay 79 is alternately de-energized and energized, causing back contact of switch 82 to be alternately engaged and disengaged, and hence relay 100 alternately energized and de-energized. Thus the tone signal source is intermittently connected to the input of the triode 73 and an interrupted signal is recorded indicating the approach of a correction. On the other hand, if the dictator wishes to indicate the finish of his dictation he simply opens switch 71 holding relay 79 de-energized, and hence keeping the circuit to relay 100 completed so that the tone signal source is continuously connected to the input of the triode 73. Switch 71 may be held open for the desired period of time or may be provided with a dashpot like that of Figure 4, to hold it open a desired length of time. Thus this arrangement provides a modified method of applying correction or finish marks to a record at a remote central station from the dictation point.

It will be noted that the interrupted signal is continued during the inward and outward movement of the rack 69. This rack is pushed to the right and then released, so that the spring 70 returns it to the left during which period the gear 68 is rotated in opposite directions to cause intermittent opening and closing of switch 67. At the end of the correction mark the dictation proceeds since switch 67 is closed and relay 79 is energized so that the circuit of relay 100 is broken. At the end of the dictation the dictator simply replaces the microphone on the hook, opening switch 67 and leaving the apparatus ready for use at a future time.

From the above description it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the details of this invention may be readily varied in many ways without departure from the novel concept thereof. It is likewise apparent that the invention is not limited in its application to any particular type of recording or reproducing mechanism, nor any specific type of record material whether it be wax, a cellulose material, an electro-magnet recorder, or a photographic recorder. I do not therefore desire to be strictly limited to the disclosure as given herein for the purposes of illustrating the nature and scope of the invention, but rather to the claims granted me.

What is claimed is:

1. In a machine for reproducing recorded dictation, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon the dictation to be transcribed and signal records indicating corrections, comments and the finish of a particular piece of dictation, a pair of reproducing devices engaging the record tablet at spaced points and actuated thereby to reproduce electrical currents representative thereof, means connected to both of said reproducers for converting the electrical currents into sounds, and means for preventing the electrical currents generated by one of said reproducers and representative of the dictation from audibly affecting said converting means while permitting electrical currents representative of said correction, comment and finish signals to operate said converting means.

2. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment

and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, means connected to said reproducers for converting electrical currents into sounds, and means for preventing the advance reproducer from operating said converter unless it is in engagement with a correction, comment or finish signal record.

3. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, means connected to the advance reproducer for reproducing the correction, comment and/or finish signal record, and means connected to the other of said reproducers for converting currents generated thereby into sounds.

4. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, means connected to the advance reproducer for reproducing only the correction, comment and/or finish signal record as a visible indication, and means connected to the other of said reproducers for converting currents generated thereby into sounds.

5. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, means connected to the advance reproducer for reproducing the correction, comment and/or finish signal record, means connected to the other of said reproducers for converting currents generated thereby into sounds, and means for disconnecting the sound converting means from its reproducer and connecting it to the other reproducer.

6. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, means connected to the advance reproducer for visibly reproducing the correction, comment and/or finish signal record, means connected to the other of said reproducers for converting currents generated thereby into an audible indication, and means for disconnecting the sound converting means from its reproducer and connecting it to the other reproducer.

7. In a sound reproducing machine, a record tablet having primary signals and correction, comment and/or finish signals recorded thereon in different frequency ranges, separate means actuated by the record tablet for generating currents representative of said records, separate means for converting said currents into sensible signals, and selective transmission circuits connecting the generating means to the converting means respectively, whereby one converting means is actuatable by both signals and the other by one of said signals.

8. In a machine for transcribing dictation, a record tablet having recorded signals in two separate frequency ranges representing normal signals and correction, comment and/or finish signals, separate pick-up devices actuated by the record tablet for generating separate currents representative of the records thereon, a single means for converting said currents into sounds, and means for selectively transmitting said currents to said converting means whereby said converting means is only energized from one of said pick-up devices by the normal signal current and is only energized from the other of said pick-up devices by the other signal current.

9. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, means connected to the advance reproducer for reproducing the correction, comment and/or finish signal record only, means connected to the trailing reproducer for converting currents generated thereby into sounds, and means for connecting said last means to the advance reproducer to audibly reproduce the record being traversed by it.

10. In a dictation transcribing machine, the combination including a record tablet having impressed thereon dictation to be transcribed having interspersed therein correction, comment and/or finish indicating records, a pair of reproducers operated by said tablet for generating electrical currents representative of the records thereon, one of said reproducers engaging said tablet in advance of the other, converting means connected to both of said reproducers including signal current selecting means so that said converting means is actuated independently by the respective currents from the reproducers, and means for disconnecting the converting means from the trailing reproducer whereby the operation of the record being reproduced by the advance reproducer only actuates the converting means.

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